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CLERK U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT  
Central District of California  
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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

In re:  
ROBERT GWEN LESLIE, and  
MARILYN BEVERLY LESLIE,  
Debtors.

ROBERT GWEN LESLIE,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
SANDRA K. MCBETH, Chapter 7 Trustee;  
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.; GEORGE  
TORRES; and DOES 1 THROUGH 100,  
INCLUSIVE,  
Defendants.

Case No.: 9:08-bk-11949-PC  
Chapter 7  
Adversary No: 9:14-ap-01152-PC

**ORDER RE: RULE 26(f) MEETING,  
INITIAL DISCLOSURES, AND  
RULE 16(b) SCHEDULING  
CONFERENCE**

Date: February 5, 2015  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Place: United States Bankruptcy Court  
Courtroom # 201  
1415 State Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

1. **Service of Order.** A copy of this Order Re: Rule 26(f) Meeting, Initial Disclosures, and Scheduling Conference must be served with the summons and complaint in lieu of the notice specified in LBR 7026-1(a)(1). The proof of service of the summons and complaint must indicate that a copy of this order was served therewith.

2. **LBR 7026-1.** Compliance with LBR 7026-1 is required in ALL adversary proceedings.

1       3. **Rule 26(f) Meeting.** Unless all defendants default, the parties must meet and confer  
2 pursuant to Rule 26(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Rule 26(f) Meeting”) at least 21  
3 days before the status conference date set forth in the summons. **The status conference set**  
4 **forth in the summons shall also serve as the initial Rule 16(b) Scheduling Conference in this**  
5 **adversary proceeding.** The parties are jointly responsible for arranging and attending the Rule  
6 26(f) Meeting, which may be conducted in person or by telephone. During the Rule 26(f)  
7 Meeting, the parties must, at a minimum: (a) discuss the nature and basis of their claims and  
8 defenses and the possibilities for a prompt settlement or resolution of the case; (b) make or  
9 arrange for the initial disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1); (c) discuss any issues about  
10 preserving discoverable information; and (d) develop a proposed discovery plan. The discussion  
11 of claims and defenses must be substantive and meaningful. The parties are directed to approach  
12 the Rule 26(f) Meeting cooperatively and in good faith.

13       4. **Initial Disclosures.** Rule 26(a)(1) states that a party must, without awaiting a  
14 discovery request, provide to other parties:

- 15       a. The name, and if known, the address and telephone number of each individual  
16 likely to have discoverable information – along with the subjects of that  
17 information – that the disclosing party may use to support its claims or defenses,  
18 unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
- 19       b. A copy – or a description by category and location – of all documents,  
20 electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing party has  
21 in its possession, custody, or control and may use to support its claims or  
22 defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
- 23       c. A computation of each category of damages claimed by the disclosing party –  
24 who must also make available for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 the  
25 documents or other evidentiary material, unless privileged or protected from  
26 disclosure, on which each computation is based, including materials bearing on  
27 the nature and extent of injuries suffered; and
- 28       d. For inspection and copying as under Rule 34, any insurance agreement under  
29 which an insurance business may be liable to satisfy all or part of a possible  
30 judgment in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy  
31 the judgment

32 F.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(1)(A). Rule 26(a)(1) requires a party to make its initial disclosures based on the  
33 information then reasonably available to it. A party is not excused from making its disclosures  
34 because it has not fully completed its investigation of the case or because it challenges the

1 sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures.  
2 F.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(1)(E).

3       5. **Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”)**. The parties must explore the feasibility  
4 of ADR to reach a settlement or early resolution of the adversary proceeding. The specific  
5 reasons for any decision not to participate in a form of early ADR must be explained in the Joint  
6 Status Report. If the parties elect not to participate in an early ADR effort, the court may  
7 nonetheless direct the parties to ADR before trial.

8       6. **Discovery Plan.** At the Rule 26(f) Meeting, the parties must also discuss any issues  
9 about preserving discoverable information and develop a proposed discovery plan. The  
10 discussion regarding discovery following the initial disclosures must address the relevance of the  
11 discovery sought and the sequence and timing of such discovery, including whether the  
12 discovery will be conducted informally or formally. The deadlines in the discovery plan must be  
13 mutually agreeable, with a view to achieving resolution of the case with a minimum of expense  
14 and delay.

15       7. **Joint Status Report.** Not later than 7 days before the status conference/Rule 16(b)  
16 Scheduling Conference date set forth in the summons, the parties must file a Joint Status Report  
17 in a form substantially identical to **LBR Form F 7016-1.1**. The Joint Status Report must contain  
18 the information set forth in LBR 7016-1(a)(2), and a statement that the parties have completed  
19 the Rule 26(f) Meeting and made the initial disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1). The Joint  
20 Status Report shall also serve as the written report of the Rule 26(f) Meeting.

21       8. **Statement Regarding Consent to Entry of Orders or Judgments in Core  
Proceedings.**

23       a. In addition to the statements required by FRBP 7008(a), if the complaint,  
24 counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party complaint contains a statement that the  
25 proceeding or any part of it is core, the Joint Status Report shall contain a  
26 statement that the pleader does or does not consent to the entry of final orders or  
27 judgment by the bankruptcy judge if it is determined that the bankruptcy judge,  
28 absent consent of the parties, cannot enter final orders or judgment consistent with  
Article III of the United States Constitution.

23       b. In addition to the statements required by FRBP 7012(b), if a responsive pleading  
24 contains a statement that the proceeding or any part of it is core, the Joint Status  
25 Report shall contain a statement that the pleader does or does not consent to the

1 entry of final orders or judgment by the bankruptcy judge if it is determined that  
2 the bankruptcy judge, absent consent of the parties, cannot enter final orders or  
3 judgment consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution.

4 **9. Status Conference/Rule 16(b) Scheduling Conference.** At the Rule 16(b)  
5 Scheduling Conference, the court will review the discovery plan set forth in the Joint Status  
6 Report and set appropriate deadlines. The court seeks to try all adversary proceedings not later  
7 than 18 months of the filing of the complaint. Consequently, all deadlines in the schedule,  
8 including the dispositive motion deadline, must be met within 12 to 14 months of the filing of the  
9 complaint to afford adequate time for briefing and ruling prior to the final pretrial conference and  
10 trial date. Counsel representing any party in conjunction with the Rule 26(f) Meeting, Joint  
11 Status Report, and Rule 16(f) Scheduling Conference must be authorized to bind the party on all  
12 matters to be covered.

13 **10. Default.** If no response to the complaint is timely filed, plaintiff should request entry  
14 of default by the clerk prior to the status conference date set forth in the summons. F.R.Civ.P.  
15 55(a). Plaintiff may then request entry of a default judgment by filing and serving an appropriate  
16 motion. F.R.Civ.P. 55(b)(2). See All Points Capital Corp. v. Meyer (In re Meyer), 373 B.R. 84,  
17 88-89 (9th Cir. BAP 2007) (“Our own precedents recognize that default judgments are the result  
18 of a two-step process – entry of default and then judgment by default – designed to assure that  
19 the plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested.”). To obtain a default judgment, plaintiff must file  
20 with the court a motion for default judgment and supporting declaration(s) and serve a copy  
21 thereof on the defendant. A proposed judgment must be lodged with the court via LOU. The  
22 motion must not be set for hearing. The court will grant the motion without a hearing if the  
23 evidence submitted in support of the motion establishes a prima facie case for the relief  
24 requested.

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1       11. **Sanctions.** Failure to comply with this order may subject the responsible party and/or  
2 counsel to sanctions. The failure of either party to cooperate in the preparation and filing of a  
3 Joint Status Report or to appear at the status conference may result in the imposition of sanctions  
4 under LBR 7016-1(f) or (g).

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Peter H. Carroll  
United States Bankruptcy Judge